

School-aged children and adolescents have different health issues than younger children. Among this age group we see asthma, diabetes and head injuries impacting health. In addition we have high rates of motor vehicle accidents as well as non-fatal hospitalizations.

Figure 1: Socio-Demographic Characteristics, Child and Adolescent

Measure	Rate Type	Year(s)	County Quartile 1=most favorable 4=least favorable	County Number (Average)	County Rate	State Comparison
Population Data¹						
Total Population	Count	2014		484,641		19,548,031
Population 5-11	Count	2014		39,906		1,591,388
White	Count	2014		33,520		1,121,933
Black	Count	2014		3,134		352,462
Hispanic	Count	2014		8,411		478,705
Non-Hispanic	Count	2014		31,495		1,112,683
Population 12-18	Count	2014		39,711		1,641,713
White	Count	2014		33,838		1,178,671
Black	Count	2014		3,114		356,888
Hispanic	Count	2014		7,958		480,462
Non-Hispanic	Count	2014		31,753		1,161,251
Socio-Economic Data						
Median Household Income (in dollars)	Dollars	2014	1st Quartile	\$44,518		\$47,212
Population below 100% poverty	Percent	2014	1st Quartile		14.3%	16.7%
Unemployment rate	Percent	2014	2nd Quartile		11.0%	10.9%
Population 25 years and over without high school diploma or equivalency	Percent	2014	2nd Quartile		12.5%	13.5%
Percent of students eligible for free/reduced lunch						
Elementary school	Percent	2014	2nd Quartile	16,986	55.2%	61.8%
Middle school	Percent	2014	2nd Quartile	8,367	52.9%	59.7%

The above information (Figure 1) reflects the socio-demographic and socio-economic status of Pasco's children ages 5-18. Socio-economic data reflect our youth are in less favorable situations related to median household income and unemployment rate compared to the state. The percent of Pasco youth that fall below the 100% poverty level falls at 14.3% compared to the state average of 16.7%. While Pasco youth rank more favorably than the state average 55.2% of our Elementary students and 52.9 % of our Middle school students qualify for free or reduced lunches.

Figure 2: Modifiable Behaviors Leading To Premature Death³, Child and Adolescent

Insufficient Physical Activity						
Percent of students without sufficient vigorous physical activity						
Middle school	Percent	2012	2nd Quartile		27.30%	29.90%
High school	Percent	2012	3rd Quartile		37.20%	37.30%
Obesity						
Percent of students reporting BMI at or above 95th percentile						
Middle school	Percent	2012	2nd Quartile		10.50%	11.10%
High school	Percent	2012	2nd Quartile		14.00%	14.30%
Tobacco Use						
Percent of students smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days						
Middle school	Percent	2012	2nd Quartile		4.10%	3.30%
High school	Percent	2012	2nd Quartile		11.80%	10.10%

Modifiable behaviors leading to premature death for Pasco's youth include insufficient physical activity, obesity and tobacco use. Pasco's youth are more active than the state average with 27.3% of middle school students and 37.2% of high school students self-reporting that they participate in sufficient vigorous physical activity compared to the state average of 29.9% and 37.3% respectively.

Pasco youth obesity rates are also lower than the state average with 10.5% of middle school students and 14% of high school students having a BMI at or above the 95th percentile compared to the state averages of 11.1% of Elementary students and 14.3% of middle school students.

Pasco middle and high school students both experience smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days at a higher rate than the state average. At the middle school level 4.1% of students report smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days verses 11.8% of high school students. State averages are 3.3% of middle school students and 10.1% of high school students have smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days.

Figure 3: High Risk Behaviors, Child and Adolescent

Measure	Rate Type	Year(s)	County Quartile 1=most favorable 4=least favorable	County Number (Average)	County Rate	State Comparison
Sexual Activity						
Births to teenage mothers per 1,000 females (3-year rate)						
15-19	Per 1,000	2012-14	1st Quartile	321	23.9	24.3
Reported STD cases ages 15-19 (3-Year Rate)	Per 100,000	2012-14	1st Quartile	374	1358.4	2131.5
Substance Abuse						
Percent of students who used alcohol in past 30 days						
Middle school	Percent	2012	3rd Quartile		13.80%	12.30%
High school	Percent	2012	2nd Quartile		32.60%	33.90%
Percent of students reporting binge drinking						
Middle school	Percent	2012	2nd Quartile		5.60%	4.70%
High school	Percent	2012	1st Quartile		13.50%	16.40%
Percent of students using marijuana/hashish in past 30 days						
Middle school	Percent	2012	3rd Quartile		5.00%	4.20%
High school	Percent	2012	2nd Quartile		16.90%	18.50%

High risk behaviors such as teen pregnancy, STD's and substance abuse impact the health of Pasco's youth. Pasco youth experience a pregnancy rate of 23.9 versus the state rate of 24.3 for teens ages 15-19. The reported STD rate for ages 15-19 in Pasco is 1358.4 per 100,000 compared to the state rate at 2131.5.

In regards to substance abuse Pasco County middle school students exceed the state average for the high risk behaviors of using alcohol at 13.8%, binge drinking at 5.6% and using marijuana at 5% compared to the state averages of 12.3%, 4.7% and 4.2% respectively. High school students rank more favorable than the state average using alcohol at 32.6%, binge drinking at 13.5% and using marijuana at 16.9% compared to the state averages of 33.9%, 16.4% and 18.5% respectively.

Figure 4: Injuries And Violence (3-Year rates), Child and Adolescent

Measure	Rate Type	Year(s)	County Quartile 1=most favorable 4=least favorable	County Number (Average)	County Rate	State Comparison
Licensed drivers in motor vehicle crashes per 1,000 licensed drivers						
15-18	Per 1,000	2014	3rd Quartile		47.0	49.6
19-21	Per 1,000	2014	3rd Quartile		52.0	63.9
Child Passengers injured/killed in motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 pop.						
5-11	Per 100,000	2012-14	4th Quartile	244	622.7	405.5
12-18	Per 100,000	2012-14	4th Quartile	327	830.8	540.5
Non-fatal motor vehicle related hospitalizations per 100,000 pop. (MV occupants only)						
5-11	Per 100,000	2012-14	2nd Quartile	4	11.0	11.3
12-18	Per 100,000	2012-14	3rd Quartile	19	49.1	33.1
19-21	Per 100,000	2012-14	3rd Quartile	17	111.5	90.2
Non-fatal head injury hospitalizations per 100,000 population						
5-11	Per 100,000	2012-14	2nd Quartile	9	23.8	24.8
12-18	Per 100,000	2012-14	4th Quartile	29	75.4	55.6
19-21	Per 100,000	2012-14	4th Quartile	23	145.2	92.4
Other non-fatal unintentional injury hospitalizations per 100,000 pop.						
5-11	Per 100,000	2012-14	2nd Quartile	50	128.3	164.5
12-18	Per 100,000	2012-14	4th Quartile	134	341.3	289.6
19-21	Per 100,000	2012-14	4th Quartile	90	572.2	372.4
Violent acts in school per 1,000 students grades K-12 ⁵	Per 1,000	2010-12	1st Quartile	266	3.9	13.3

In many cases injuries to Pasco youth occur at a higher rate than the state average. Motor vehicle crashes of licensed driver's ages 15-18 occur at a rate of 47 per 1,000 versus the state average of 49.6 per 1,000. Licensed Pasco drivers ages 19-21 experience crashes at a rate of 52 per 1,000 versus the state at 63.9 per 1,000. Child passengers in Pasco fair less favorably occurring at rates higher than the state for both groups reviewed. Pasco passengers ages 5-11 are injured or killed in motor vehicle crashes at a rate of 622.7 per 100,000 versus the state rate of 405.5. Pasco passengers ages 12-18 experience a rate of 830.8 verses 540.5 for the state. Non-fatal motor vehicle related hospitalizations occur for Pasco youth ages 5-11 at 11 per 100,000 compared to that state at 11.3. Non-fatal motor vehicle hospitalizations rates in Pasco exceed the state rate for youth ages 12-18 at 49.1 and ages 19-21 at 111.5 per 100,000 versus the state rates of 33.1 for those ages 12-18 and 90.2 for those ages 19-21.

Non-fatal hospitalizations for head injuries and unintentional injuries for 5-11 year olds in Pasco fall below the state averages. However, older youth experience these hospitalizations at higher rates than the state average. Non-fatal hospitalizations for Pasco youth ages 12-18 with head injuries occur at a rate of 75.4 versus the state rate of 55.6. Non-fatal hospitalizations for Pasco youth ages 19-21 with head injuries occur at a rate of 111.5 versus the state rate of 90.2. Unintentional injuries for Pasco youth ages 12-18 result in hospitalizations at a rate of 341.3 per 100,000 compared to the state rate of 289.6. Unintentional injuries for Pasco youth ages 19-21 result in hospitalizations at a rate of 572.2 per 100,000 compared to the state rate of 372.4.

Pasco students in grade K-12 experience violent acts in school at a lower rate than the state average. The violent acts in school per 1,000 students are 3.9 in Pasco versus the state average of 13.3.

Figure 5: Social-Emotional Development, Child and Adolescent

Mental Health						
Non-fatal hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 pop. (3-yr rate)						
12-18	Per 100,000	2012-14	3rd Quartile	39	99.9	92.3
19-21	Per 100,000	2012-14	4th Quartile	27	172.5	79.3
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population (3-year rate)						
12-18	Per 100,000	2012-14	3rd Quartile	2	5.9	4.9
19-21	Per 100,000	2012-14	3rd Quartile	<2	10.5(u)	11.0
Percent of Children in Schools Grades K-12 Who Are Emotionally Handicapped	Percent	2014	3rd Quartile	544	0.8%	0.7%
Referrals to Department of Juvenile Justice 10-17	Per 10,000	2011-13	3rd Quartile	2,221	492.9	515.7

Pasco youth experience indicators of mental health issues at a higher rate than the state average. Non-fatal hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries occur at a rate of 99.9 per 100,000 Pasco students versus the state average of 92.3 for ages 12-18. Non-fatal hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries occur at a rate of 172.5 per 100,000 Pasco youth versus the state average of 79.3 for ages 19-21.

Among Pasco youth suicide deaths per 100,000 occur at a rate of 5.9 for 12-18 year olds and 10.5 for 19-21 year olds versus the state rate of 4.9 and 11 respectively. The percent of emotionally handicapped youth in Pasco grades K-12 is 0.80% versus the state average of 0.70%. Referral to the Department of Juvenile Justice per 10,000 10-17 year olds is 492.9 versus the state rate of 515.7.

Figure 6: Learning and Social Environment, Child and Adolescent

Learning Environment						
Percentage of students absent 21+ days						
K-12 Students	Percent	2014	2nd Quartile		10.3%	9.6%
Percent of children not promoted						
Elementary school	Percent	2014	1st Quartile	855	2.8%	3.5%
Middle school	Percent	2014	2nd Quartile	332	2.1%	2.1%
High school graduation rate ⁶	Percent	2014	2nd Quartile		79.4%	76.1%
Out of School Suspensions K-12	Per 1,000	2012-14	2nd Quartile	4,510	65.5	59.4
Percent of students feeling safe at school						
Middle school	Percent	2012	1st Quartile		84.7%	79.1%
High school	Percent	2012	2nd Quartile		82.6%	79.8%
School Readiness at Kindergarten Entry	Percent	2014	2nd Quartile		95.4%	93.3%
Social Environment						
Children in foster care per 1,000 population						
5-11	Per 1,000	2014	4th Quartile	271	6.8	3.8
12-17	Per 1,000	2014	4th Quartile	167	4.9	4.0
Children Experiencing Child Abuse Ages 5-11	Per 1,000	2012-14	3rd Quartile	580	14.8	11.2
Children Experiencing Sexual Violence Ages 5-11	Per 1,000	2012-14	1st Quartile	20	0.5	0.7

Both the learning and social environment that our youth experience impact their social emotional development. In Pasco grades K-12 the percentage of students that are absent from school more than 21 days is 10.3% versus the state percentage of 9.6%. More Pasco youth are promoted yearly with the percent of youth not promoted falling at 2.8% of elementary student's verses 3.5% for the state and we match the state at 2.1% of middle school students. Out of school suspensions happen at a higher rate than the state average for K-12 students at a rate of 65.5 per 1000 students in Pasco compared to the state rate average of 59.4. Pasco school aged children feel safer in school at a higher rate than the state average. 84.7% of middle school students in Pasco report feeling safe at school 84.7% versus the state average of 79.1% for the state average. 82.6% of high school students in Pasco report feeling safe at school verse the state average of 79.8%.

Pasco exceeds state averages for the number of children in foster care as well as the 5-11 year olds experiencing child abuse. The rate of Pasco children in foster care ages of 5-11 per 1,000 population is 6.8 versus the state average of 3.8. For children ages 12-17 the Pasco rate is 4.9 versus the state rate of 4.0. The rate of children ages 5-11 experiencing child abuse is 14.8 per 1,000 population in Pasco verses the state rate of 11.2. The rate of Pasco children ages 5-11 experiencing sexual violence falls slightly below the state at a rate of 0.5 verses 0.7.

Figure 7: Access to Care: Child and Adolescent

Potentially Avoidable Hospitalizations ⁷						
Asthma hospitalizations per 100,000 population (3-year rate)						
5-11	Per 100,000	2012-14	3rd Quartile	168	429.0	470.5
12-18	Per 100,000	2012-14	4th Quartile	236	601.3	390.4
Percent of students who report having asthma						
Middle school	Percent	2012	4th Quartile		23.0%	20.1%
High school	Percent	2012	3rd Quartile		21.4%	20.8%
Diabetes hospitalizations per 100,000 population (3-year rate)						
5-11	Per 100,000	2012-14	3rd Quartile	16	41.6	40.8
12-18	Per 100,000	2012-14	4th Quartile	55	141.4	121.4
Availability of Services						
Nurse-Student Ratio in Schools Grades K-12 ⁸	Ratio	2013	3rd Quartile		1:1,892	1:2,237

The asthma hospitalization rate per 100,000 populations for 5-11 year olds in Pasco of 429 falls below the state average of 470.5. Pasco asthma hospitalization rates for ages 12-18 of 601.3 exceeds the state rate of 390.4. Both ages groups exceed the state averages for the percent of students who report having asthma. The percent of middle school students who report having asthma in Pasco is 23% versus the state percentage of 20.1%. The percent of high school students who report having asthma in Pasco is 21.4% versus the state at 20.8%. The rate of hospitalizations for diabetes per 100,000 population of 5-11 year old in Pasco is 41.6 versus the state rate of 40.8. Diabetes hospitalization rates for ages 12-18 year olds in Pasco of 141.4 exceed that of the state at 121.4.

In Pasco County the nurse-student ratio in grades K-12 is 1 for every 1,892 student verses the state ratio of 1 for every 2,237.

Notes

Population - Rates calculated using July 1 population estimates from the Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research. The population data for 2001-2010, along with rates affected by the population data, has been updated on Florida CHARTS. Following a census, it is customary to revise population projections for the intercensal years based on information from the latest census. Revising the population data from what was predicted to actual estimates ensures accurate accounting of the racial, ethnic, and gender distribution of the population. These changes affect the population data and rates calculated for your community.

Year -(SY) = School Year. Other time periods include single calendar years (ex. 2006) and 3-year averages (ex. 2004-06).

Quartiles - Quartiles in this report allow you to compare health data from one county to another in the state. Quartiles are calculated by ordering a rate from most favorable to least favorable by county and dividing the list into 4 equal-size groups. In this report, a low quartile number (1) always represents more favorable health situations while fours (4) represent less favorable situations. Blanks in this column indicate that not enough data was available to calculate a quartile or that a quartile calculation was not appropriate (i.e. population counts). Quartiles for rates from the YRBS, FYTS, and FYSAS surveys are based on fewer than 67 counties as some counties did not participate.

Counts - Counts for indicators displaying a 3-year rate are an average count of events over 3 years, NOT a sum. Blank spaces in this column indicate that no count is available for the indicator. A count of "<1" indicates an average of less than 1 event per year over a 3 year period.

U = UnFigure rate (based on fewer than 5 events). When the rates are based on only a few cases or deaths, it is almost impossible to distinguish random fluctuation from true changes in the underlying risk of disease or injury. Therefore comparisons over time or between communities that are based on unFigure rates can lead to erroneous conclusions about differences in risk which may or may not be valid.

1 Total population minus the sum total of white and black populations results in the other nonwhite population count.

2 The Census Bureau defines a linguistically isolated household as one in which no one 14 years old and over speaks only English or speaks a non-English language and speaks English "very well." In other words, all members of the household 14 years old and over have at least some difficulty with English.

3 Modifiable behaviors leading to premature death are the major external (nongenetic) factors that contribute to death in the US, first identified as "Actual Causes of Death" by McGinnis and Foege in 1993. These three sets of behaviors each contribute to over 100,000 deaths annually in addition to their impact on morbidity, quality of life, and public health burden.

4 Counties with < 10 HIV cases ages 13-19 do not have counts or rates available.

5 Includes incidents of crime and violence which have occurred on school campus, school transportation, and off-campus school sponsored events. Due to a change in the measurement of this indicator, there is a significant drop in events from the 2007/08 to the 2008/09 school year.

6 Florida's high school graduation rate is the percentage of students who graduated within four years of their initial enrollment in ninth grade, not counting deceased students or students who transferred out to attend another public school outside the system, a private school, a home education program, or an adult education program. Incoming transfer students are included in the appropriate cohort (the group whose progress is tracked) based on their grade level and year of entry.

7 Potentially avoidable hospitalizations are those for which good outpatient care can potentially prevent complications or more severe disease.

8 N/A - For school districts with no nurses a nurse-student ratio cannot be calculated. "